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paid the defendant for storing and transferring his trunk and the defendant accepted payment and undertook the service. Whichever relation existed between the two parties, whether that carrying the high degree of care of an innkeeper or the lower degree of care of a bailee for hire, the defendant cannot complain of the court charging the rule of damages applicable to the relation of lesser responsibility."

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**Workmen's Compensation Act—Poisoning Hand by Continuous Dipping in Solution Not an Accident.**—In *Jeffreyes v. Sager Co.*, 191 N. Y. S. 354, the Supreme Court of New York held that the poisoning of fingers from dipping the hand in a solution in the development of photographic plates in the course of employment, which dipping occurred some 500 times each day during a week, "accident," for which compensation could be awarded.

The court said in part: "In my opinion there was no accident involved for two reasons: First, the contact made by claimant between her hand and the solution was voluntary and intentional. In *Matter of Woodruff v. R. H. Howes Construction Co.*, 228 N. Y. 276, 127 N. E. 270, the claimant developed a frog felon on the palm of his right hand as the result of the continuous pounding of his hand upon the head of a screwdriver. An award was reversed, for reasons of which the following was one:

"This testimony was insufficient to show that the injury was caused by accident. An accidental event takes place without one's foresight or expectation; an event that proceeds from an unknown cause, or is an unusual effect of the known cause, and therefore not expected."

"In our case the one event, namely, the coming into contact of the hand and the solution, was expected, and therefore not accidental. Secondly, the injuries resulted from no occurrence which is referable to any particular moment of time which is definitive. The word 'accident' is derived from the Latin verb 'accidere,' signifying 'fall upon, befall, happen, chance' (Century Dictionary), and denotes an event which occurs upon the instant, rather than something which continues, progresses, or develops. In *Marshall v. East Holywell Coal Co., Ltd.*, 7 W. C. C. 19, it was held that a 'beat hand' or 'beat knee,' a miner's injury, caused by the gradual process of continual friction, was not an accident. Collins, M. R., said that 'the accident must be something which is capable of being assigned to a particular date.'"